

Objective

To review basic Fire Prevention safety tips, understand what **Code Red** is and what procedures to follow, how to properly use a Fire Extinguisher and the correct way to remove patients out of a building during an emergency.

“Safety” – Is a 6 letter word used 7 days a week

Goals

- Review Basic Fire Prevention Safety Tips.
- Understand what **Code Red** is and how it is used.
- Your facility's **Code Red** Policy and Procedures.
- Proper Fire Extinguisher Usage – P.A.S.S.
- Proper Evacuations including carry-outs.

FIRE PREVENTION



Fire Prevention Facts and Tips

- **Prevention is Cost Effective, both - People & Property.**
- **Keep anything that will burn, away from a heat source.**
- **The 2 Major Causes of Health Care Facility Fires: Smoking & Electrical.**
- **Problems: Faulty Equipment, Overloaded Outlets, Frayed Cords, Kitchen Area, Laundry Room, Mechanical/Electrical Rooms, Blocked/Chocked Doors**
- **Human Factors: Employees, Patients, Visitors
(Majority of fires have the same cause: **PEOPLE!**
We cause them/We can prevent them).**
- **Always Stay ALERT! Leave home at home.**
- **Good Housekeeping in all areas is ESSENTIAL !**



Fire Prevention Facts and Tips (cont.)

- **Never Wedge Doors Open or Block Doors Shut – If found, Report It.**
- **Keep ALL doors, hallways, stairways, CLEAR at all times!**
- **Keep Laundry Room free of clutter and Lint Traps free of lint.**
- **Know the entire facility – Know where you are and where to go**
- **Learn locations of Pull Stations/Call Boxes/Alarms/ Fire Extinguishers/Exits, etc.**
- **Take CODE RED drills seriously - as if they are the real thing,**

Follow all procedures!

Fire Safety & Drills in the Workplace

- Take fire drills seriously
- Know two ways out of your work area
- Know where your designated outside meeting place is located
- Instruct each new employee on fire drill procedures
- Conduct periodic fire drills and keep records of each
- Learn fire alarm locations. Learn how to find them in the dark.
- Turn in alarm at the first hint of smoke or fire – **NO GUESSWORK!**
- Know your assignment during a fire emergency
- Learn where all fire extinguishers are located
- Learn how to operate a fire extinguisher
- Observe and promote all smoking rules and regulations

Fire Safety & Drills in the WorkPlace

- Keep your work area clean, neat, and clutter free to prevent a fire hazard
- No doors should be wedged open
- **ALL DOORS, STAIRS, AND CORRIDORS SHOULD BE CLEAR AND OBSTRUCTED TO PREVENT ESCAPE DURING AN EMERGENCY**
- No cords should be across door or walkway
- Portable heating units should not be used. If they are, they **MUST** be at least **THREE FEET** away from any combustible materials or items.
- **NEVER RE-ENTER ANY BURNING STRUCTURE!**

CODE RED

Employees Procedures for a *Code Red*

- General Information:

➡ **CODE RED**: Is a code-word for a fire.

- Never use the word FIRE in a “**Code Red**” emergency or during a “**Code Red**” drill.
- Follow YOUR FACILITIES Policy and Procedures.
 - Review Annually.

➤ Life Safety is Top Priority!

- Never fight fire until all residents and patients are in a safe place.
- Fear and Panic Can Do as Much Damage as Fire
(Staff Must Remain Calm)

Employees Procedures for a *Code Red*

- **R.A.C.E.C. (Fire Drill Reporting Form (FDRF))**
 - ✓ Rescue
 - ✓ Alarm
 - ✓ Contain
 - ✓ Extinguish
 - ✓ Communications
- **Once *Code Red* page is announced**
 - Whether it is the Fire Alarm that activates or intercom by staff
 - Report to Assigned Emergency Station

Employees Procedures for a *Code Red*

- Once in *Code Red* area

- Rescue patients in immediate danger
- ONLY remove patients in danger
 - (shelter-in-place others behind nearest Fire Wall)
- Sound the Alarm – Verbally (Say “*Code Red*”) and Manually by:
- Pulling the Emergency Pull Switch AND CALL 9-1-1
 - (during the same time frame)



Employees Procedures for a *Code Red*

- When Calling 9-1-1 – DO NOT HESITATE!

1) **Clearly state YOUR NAME**



2) **Clearly state the name and address of YOUR FACILITY**
- **KNOW YOUR WORK ADDRESS!!!**

3) **Clearly state the exact location of the Code in the facility**
(Ex: Kitchen – North Wing)



Employees Procedures for a *Code Red*

- When arriving in the *Code Red* area
 - **Clear ALL halls of people and equipment**
(Move visitors/residents in hallways to the nearest, safest location)
 - **Take Fire Extinguishers with YOU as you pass by them.**(This means you must know the location of all Fire Extinguishers.)
 - **Close ALL doors** (Every door in Every hall)!
 - **Feel Residence's room door for heat before opening it!**

Employees Procedures for a *Code Red*

- **Remember...**

Practice the Three C's of **Code Red** Behavior

- ✓ **Common Sense**
- ✓ **Confidence**
- ✓ **Calm**

You set the TONE and PACE – keep a clear head
(DON'T PANIC)

Employees Procedures for a *Code Red*

- *5 items to Remember:*

- Call 9-1-1 and report location (Facility/Fire)
- Pull Fire Alarm Pull Station 
- Close All Doors
- Grab Fire Extinguishers as you go by them
- Announce **CODE RED** verbally in facility

IN THE ORDER AS NEEDED.

ALL MUST BE COMPLETED!

What the Inspectors are looking for During a fire drill?!



The secrets behind their surprise fire drills!

Know the Steps & Check-Off for **R.A.C.E.C.**

-- Make sure you grab a Fire Extinguisher when the alarm sounds!



-- Feel all closed doors with the back of your hand to feel for heat before opening!

Rescue **A**larm **C**ontain **E**xtinguish **C**ommunications

- Rescue

- -- Correct response to **Code Red** area
- -- Correct open/closed door procedures
- -- Correct removal of endangered patients
- -- Correct relocation of patients in affected areas
- -- “Head Count” / Roll Call to make sure all patients and personnel are accounted for



Rescue **Alarm** **C**ontain **E**xtinguish **C**ommunications

- **Alarm**

- -- Fire Communications notified at initiation of drill
Fire Communications Non-Emergency (704-866-3300)
- -- Facility Fire Alarm system is activated
- -- Correct page of **Code Red** within facility
- -- All personnel report to assigned duty station
- -- Fire Communications notified at completion of drill
- -- Facility Fire Alarm reset



Rescue **A**larm **C**ontain **E**xtinguish **C**ommunications

- **Contain**

- -- All hallways cleared of people and equipment
- -- All doors to be closed
- -- Heat and Air system turned off
- -- Facility personnel in place with relocated/removed patients



Rescue **A**larm **C**ontain **E**xtinguish **C**ommunications

- **Extinguish**

- -- Nearest Fire Extinguisher brought to the area
- -- Facility Personnel familiar with Fire Extinguisher Use
- -- Correct type of extinguisher used



Rescue **A**larm **C**ontain **E**xtinguish **C**ommunications

- **Communications**

- -- Clear communication between Facility Manager and the Fire Incident Commander (Fire Chief)
- -- Obvious Chain of Command structure within facility



Remember:



- Feel the residence's door with the back of your hand for heat before opening it.
- Shelter the residences in their rooms unless their room is on fire.
- Remain *calm* and keep a cool head.
- Know where the Fire Extinguishers are located within your facility.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



Fire Extinguishers & YOU

- ❖ The operator must know how to use them.
- ❖ They must be within reach, working order and fully charged.
- ❖ They need to be kept near exits (Unobstructed).
- ❖ They should match the type of fire you are fighting.
- ❖ They must be large enough to put the fire OUT!
- Most portable extinguishers discharge completely in as little as 20-60 seconds.



Fire Extinguishers & YOU



- Fire Extinguishers save lives and property by putting out or containing small fires until the fire department arrives.
- Even against small fires, however, extinguishers are useful only under certain conditions...

Fire Facts

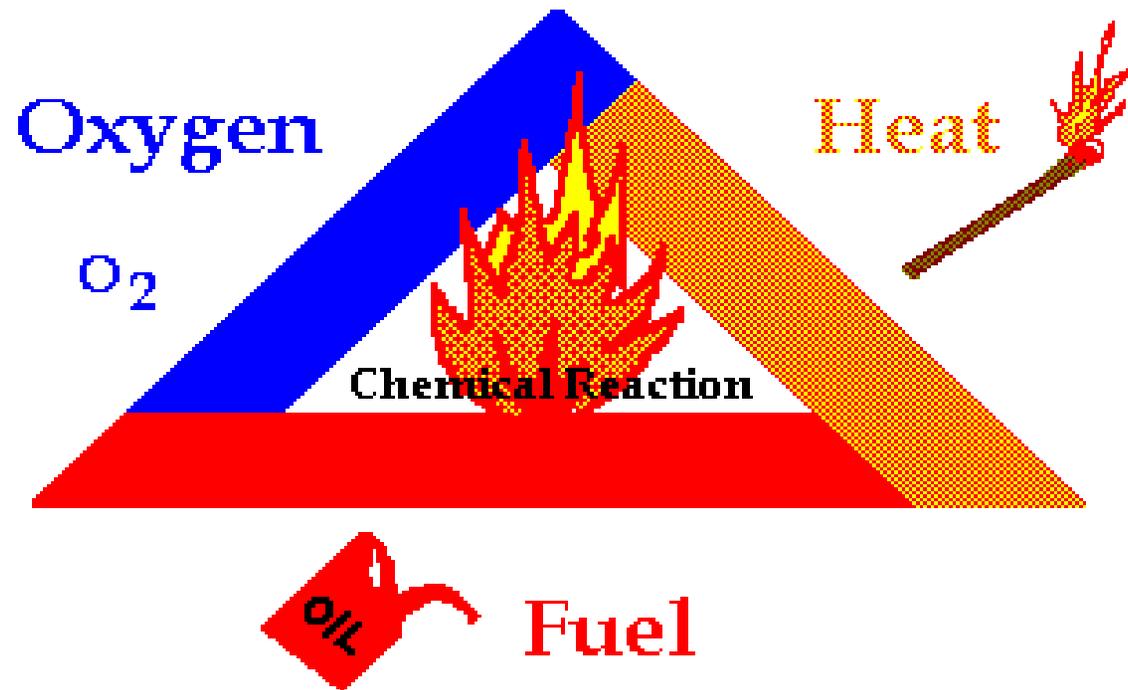
- Fires are classified by the source of fuel (material) that is burning.
- Metals that can burn end in the letters ...*ium* (magnesium, lithium).
- One of your best fire containing tools is a closed door.
- In order for a person to operate an extinguisher, he/she must be willing and able / and have a clear exit path.

Fire Facts

- Most fire extinguishers contain enough dry chemical to last approximately 20-60 seconds.
- In order to extinguish a fire, you must take away any part of the fire triangle.
- Most fire deaths are caused by smoke inhalation.
- Unplugging a toaster is an example of removing heat from the fire triangle.

Fire Triangle

Fire Triangle



Types of Fires used by Extinguishers

- **Class A** - Ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth and paper.
- **Class B** - Flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil and oil-based paints.
- **Class C** - Energized electrical equipment such as wiring, fuse boxes, circuit breakers and appliances.
- **Class D** - Combustible Metal Fires
- **Class K** - Fires in cooking appliances involving combustible cooking products such as vegetable or animal oils and fats.



Class A





Class B





Class C



Class D



Class K



A



**Common
Combustibles**

**Wood, paper,
cloth etc.**

B



**Flammable liquids
and gases**

**Gasoline, propane
and solvents**

C



**Live electrical
equipment**

**Computers, fax
machines (see note!)**

D



**Combustible
metals**

**Magnesium, lithium,
titanium**

K



**Cooking
media**

**Cooking oils
and fats**

Fire Extinguishers – P.A.S.S.

- **P**ull
- **A**im
- **S**queeze
- **S**weep



Fire Extinguishers – P.A.S.S.

- **Pull** the Pin:

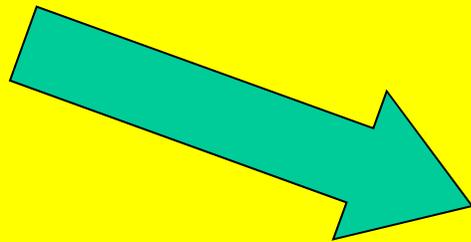


Hold the extinguisher with the nozzle pointing away from you and pull out the pin located below the handle. This unlocks the operating lever and allows you to discharge the extinguisher.

Fire Extinguishers – P.A.S.S.

- **Aim** low:

Point the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the fire.



Fire Extinguishers – P.A.S.S.

- **Squeeze** the lever:



Squeeze slowly and evenly to release the extinguisher.

Fire Extinguishers – P.A.S.S.

- **Sweep** from side to side:

Move carefully toward the fire until the flames are out.



CARRIES
AND
DRAGS

Carries and Drags

- *Order of Evacuation:*
 - Ambulatory patients first
 - Wheelchair patients second
 - Bed ridden patients last



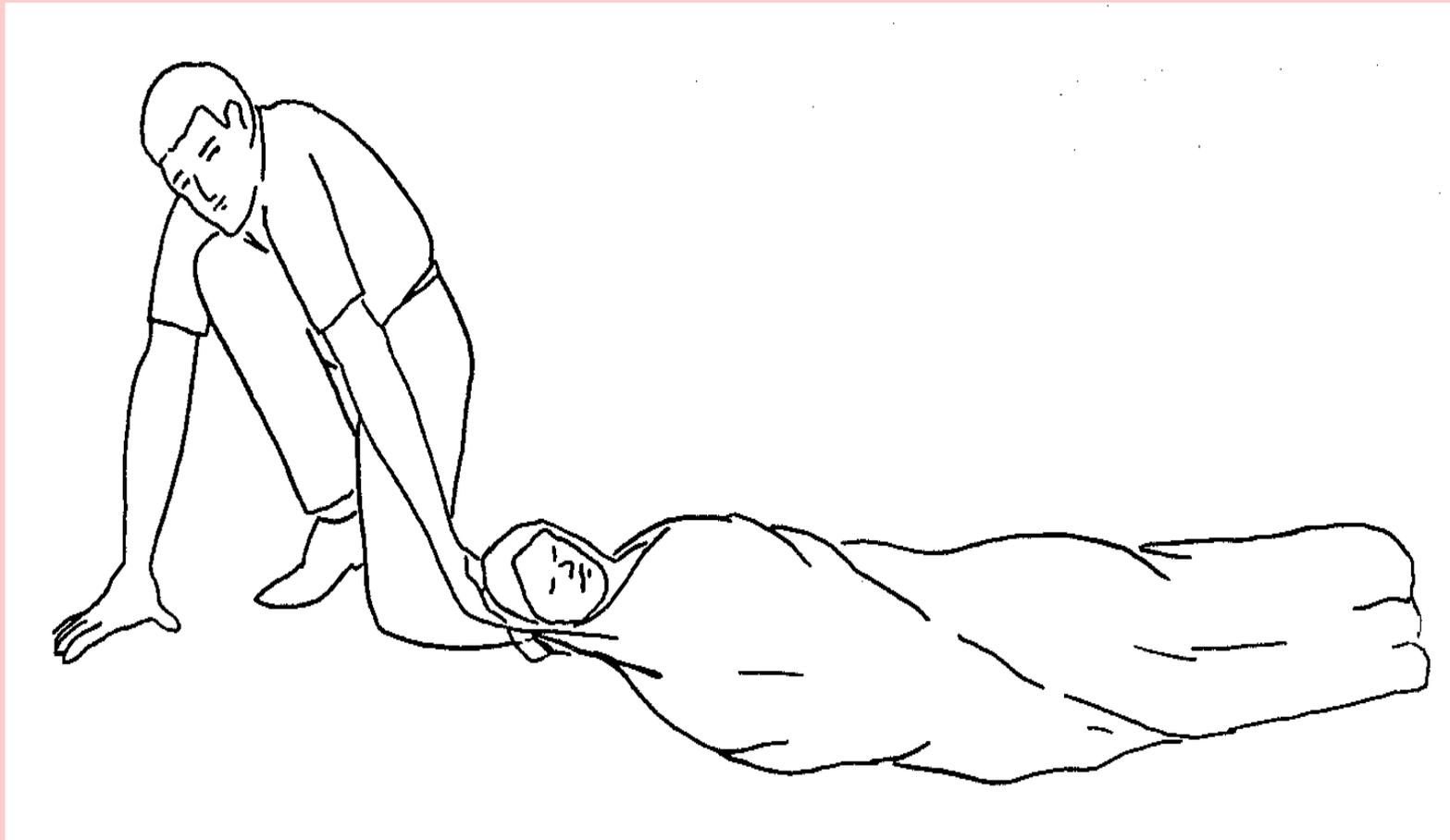
Carries and Drags

- **Side – by – Side Assist**
- **Blanket Drag**
- **Hip Roll**
- **Swing Carry**
- **Chair Carry**
- **Extremity Carry (Two-Person Carry)**

Side - by - Side Assist

- Where the rescuer places their arm around the patients' waist, and the patient places their arm on the shoulder/neck of the rescuer and they both walk out to safety together holding on to one another.

Blanket Drag



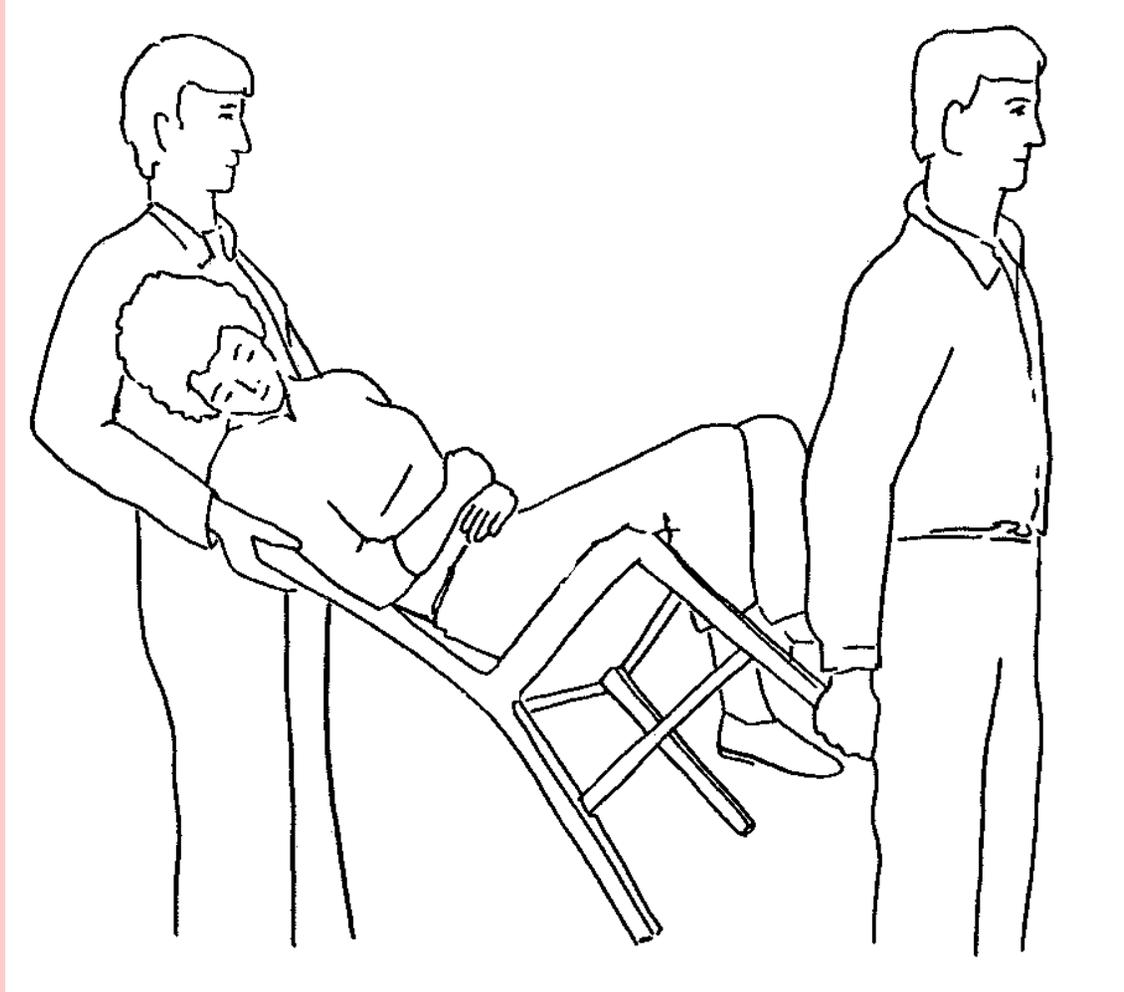
Hip Roll

- When the rescuer places the patient on their side and rolls the patient over, using the patients' shoulder and hip as positioning points. Then roll the patient onto a blanket and removes the patient on the blanket.

Swing Carry

- Uses (2) rescuer's: Utilizing a cradle method that interlock their arms and wrists together. The patient sits on the cradle portion of the rescuer's interlocked arms. Then the patient holds on to the (2) rescuer's shoulders and necks and the rescuer's carry the patient to safety.

Chair Carry



Extremity Carry



✓ *SUMMARY*

- ✓ What are some of the Fire Prevention tips mentioned.
- ✓ What is **CODE RED** and when do you use it?
- ✓ What is the top priority during a fire emergency?
- ✓ What does the acronym P.A.S.S. stand for?
- ✓ What were some of the types of carries.
- ✓ Who calls 9-1-1 and what do you tell them?

SCENARIOS



SCENARIO #1



- It is 4:00pm
- Most of the staff is in the Administrators office in a meeting. You are stationed at the Nurses Station between “B” and “C” Hall. You smell burned popcorn. Looking around the corner, you see smoke coming out from the open door of the staff break room.

- What is your first reaction?



SCENARIO #2



- It is Midnight.
- You are straightening up the Day Room when Mr. Jones from “A4” calls out that he sees fire in the kitchen. You are the only person on “A” Hall.
- What is your first reaction?

SCENARIO #3



- It is 6:30am.
- Third shift is changing over to First shift. Staff personnel are at both Nurses Stations and in “C” Hall. As you enter the Laundry Room, you smell and then see smoke pouring out from the clothes dryer.
- What is your first reaction?

SCENARIO #4

- It is 10:00am
- Facility has a full first shift staffing. Everyone is at their respective duty stations. You are assigned to “B” Hall. When you open the door to Room B-6 you see Mrs. Smith, a habitual smoker, asleep in her bed. The trash can beside her bed is *fully involved*, engulfed in flames that are beginning to spread to the curtains.
- What is your first reaction?



QUESTIONS ???

